peptide set forth in the present invention i.e., functions as CGRP. CGRP homolog means any other natural peptide produced within a mammalian organism that is structurally related to CGRP (i.e., that shares similar amino acid sequences and that is classified into the same family of peptides). For example, the amino acid sequences of CGRP peptides are very well conserved (85-98% homology) among mammalian species and all CGRPs are members of the calcitonin family of peptides. This calcitonin family of peptides also includes the related peptide amylin (46% homology with CGRPs), salmon calcitonin (32% homology with CGRPs) and adrenomedullin (24% homology with CGRPs). All these peptides belonging to the calcitonin family of peptides have in general a N-terminal ring structure of 6-7 amino acids involving a disulfide bridge and an amidated C-terminal end. Because of these common structural features, all of them can cross-react to a varying extent with each other's receptors and induce the same effects. Examples of cross reaction between these peptides include, among others, regulation of cardiovascular homeostasis (CGRP, amylin, calcitonin, adrenomedullin), modulation of glycogen metabolism (amylin, calcitonin, CGRP) and production of hypocalcemic effects (calcitonin, CGRP, amylin). The essential functional aspect of these CGRP-like peptides in the context of the present invention is that when administered to a mammal, they might be capable of binding the receptors that are activated by CGRP and consequently to initiate similar bronchoprotector and anti-inflammatory effects.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please delete claims 3, 9 to 20 and 22 to 26.

Please amend claims 4, 6, 7 and 21 as follows:

4. (once amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said active agent is mammalian CGRP.

6. (once amended) The method of claim 21, wherein said active agent has a purity of at least 95 to 98%.